

THE DAILY REBEL.

Office on Market Street, over the Bank of Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

On the night before last, as we are reliably informed, Gen. Wharton sent back to the rear a party of prisoners taken by his Brigade of Cavalry before Murfreesboro, with a note to Gen. Bragg, informing him, that the advance of the enemy upon our position is an assured fact, that they have marched out in force and that they were camped ten miles this side of Murfreesboro' on Monday night.

We are not altogether prepared to believe this movement as anything more than a feint on the part of Rosecrans, although it may prove a positive advance. If so, we will find no sort of difficulty in getting a fight out of "our boys."

In regard to the above report it is to be observed that information received inclines to the belief that Rosecrans has not sent away any of his troops, but on the contrary has been reinforced, and is busily engaged reconstructing the Railroad and rebuilding bridges between Nashville and Murfreesboro.

A dispatch of an official character has been received in this city stating that Gen. Wheeler has just accomplished a gallant feat. Having made a complete circuit of Rosecrans' army and gotten in his rear, he attacked with success the bridge-building corps on Mill Creek, nine miles this side of Nashville. They had just completed their work. After a brisk fire Gen. Wheeler captured the whole party, destroyed the bridge, one engine, two cars, all the tools, and returned safely and soundly.

Van Dorn, with a large body of cavalry has crossed into West Tennessee, and is doubtless before this "waking snakes" in that direction to a sense of their "situation."

In its issue of Tuesday morning, the Savannah Republican quotes the following paragraph "from the Chattanooga Rebel," and bases upon it a lengthy editorial comment:

"In view of the great reduction of Bragg's army by the removal of Lieut. General Kirby Smith's corps to Mississippi, it is said that Bragg should be reinforced. Rosecrans' force was at least twice our own at Murfreesboro'. But there is no necessity for this proposed augmentation of Bragg's army. The position he now assumes doubtful strength. The glory of our army is only duplicated as its comparative strength is diminished. The rugged hills about his present encampment furnish Bragg with all the reinforcements he requires. The withdrawal to Tullahoma supplies strength and sufficiency numbers. All that we pray for now is, that the Tennessee and Cumberland may not rise and enable guineas to ascend them."

Before we transfer to our columns the suggestions of our contemporary—suggestions which are full of truth, as well as sagacious good sense—it is proper to say that the Republican has made a signal mistake in its quotation, that the above did not proceed either out of the head or heart of the "Rebel;" that we disagree with the sentiment expressed, and altogether condemn the absurdity of the ideas advanced, and fully endorse the strictures which we give herewith. After remarking that "so speaks the Chattanooga Rebel," the Republican proceeds as follows:

"We would pray for, and the country expects, more. Bragg may be very strong in his present position near Tullahoma, and able to repel an assault from the enemy; this, however, is not all that the Confederate army should do. It implies an abandonment of that portion of Middle Tennessee (nearly the whole of it) to the mercy of the Abolitionists. It implies a desertion of the brave people of Tennessee by the Power which has declared its ability and willingness to protect them. It implies that we are content to be quiet and allow abolition outrages to be perpetrated upon a conquered and injured people without an attempt to succor them. It implies, in a word, that we are to sit still and do nothing until the enemy comes and molests us."

This programme, we take it for granted, will never receive the public sanction so long as we have the power to write out a better and enact it in the battle field. It seems to us that every consideration of policy and patriotism dictates that our army in Middle Tennessee should be augmented at once, and to an extent that will enable it to move out from its defenses and drive the enemy from the soil. With his communications by railroad cut-off, we have every inducement to pursue such a course, with strong hopes of triumphant success. The people of Nashville have already suffered too long from the tardy movements of our army, and are they now to be abandoned to their fate—starvation with the rest of calamities for a whole winter? And again, are we to sit down quietly to the work of intrenching, and leave the enemy to recover, by a rise in the river, all he has lost by the gallant exploits of Morgan and Forrest? Are we to wait until the swelling waters of the Tennessee and Cumberland shall enable him to pour in men and provisions without limit before we attack him? Shall we fight him in his strength, or in his weakness? Let common sense answer these questions.

These suggestions are pregnant with the highest consequences, and should receive

the instant attention of the Government. Unquestionably Rosecrans is at this moment weaker in all the elements of military power than he will be at any time in the immediate future. The terrible blow which he received at Murfreesboro was greatly mitigated by the events following the battle. His own and the eyes of the Washington Government were opened to the necessity of additional strength. He is now receiving it. Every day is adding to his supplies and equipment. The enemy has at least forty thousand men in the West, which may be transferred without detriment to other places, to the army of Rosecrans, and will be as soon as the navigation of the Cumberland river will permit. Gen. Bragg cannot compel the enemy to assail him in his present stronghold. With an hundred thousand men arrayed against him, and an open and accessible country on his left, he will be compelled to fall back to the Tennessee. Even then to effectually exclude the advancing enemy from Georgia, he will require heavy reinforcements. It is infinitely better that he should have these now, that he may assume the offensive while the foe is comparatively weak. With a sufficient addition to his force, promptly given, Gen. Bragg could drive his antagonist across the Cumberland, relieve the entire Middle Division of Tennessee, hold it securely, and probably push back the scene of conflict upon Kentucky, and occupy the lines we left one year ago. Let the Government but reflect upon the loss of Tennessee next year's crop to the Confederacy; let it but consider the political condition of Tennessee next August, and it cannot undervalue the importance of the movement to which we refer. The reinforcing of Gen. Bragg is merely a question of time. His army must be increased, and the sooner it is done the better.

Mrs. Gen. Leonidas Polk is at present staying in Asheville, North Carolina. Her distinguished husband who is now there on a visit, is threatened by the bushwhackers, says the telegraph. They won't catch him though. It will take a "steep Polk'er player" to "raise" the General "out of his boots."

The Yankees boast that their soldiers honored the corpses of the fallen rebel soldiers, on the field at Murfreesboro. It will be difficult to convince the protestant women and children of Nashville of that statement, who, while living, have been robbed of the very food and raiment which kept them alive.

The scurrilous, whey-faced, cowardly editor of the Nashville Abolition Union, says the miserable little village of Lavergne, between here and Murfreesboro, which lately contained some thirty dwellings has suffered the righteous penalty of its treason, and villainy, and now is a heap of smoldering ashes."

McNeill the Missouri murderer was presented with a \$500 sword by his friends in St. Louis, recently. The cowardly dog will never use it in a fair single-handed fight, if he is allowed room enough to take to his heels.

A man named Gilly, a tailor, in Atlanta, was silly enough to go into the private chamber of another man's wife, during her absence. She returned and found the stranger encircled in a bed in the apartment. She gave the alarm, and the neighbors removed the intruder. The lady's husband, who is a soldier, hearing of the outrage, came home, without a tarrying—sought out the tailor and shot him in the head with a pistol. The Tailor, it is said, was in toxicated when he offered the insult.

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a bill providing that not over three acres of cotton shall be planted to a hand, under a penalty of \$500 per acre, half to go to the informer.

A Richmond paper says that "during divine service at St. Paul's Church on Sunday morning, one of the Christmas wreaths decorating the church fell from one of the pillars and encircled the neck of a young lady sitting beneath. The young lady shrieked, thinking a gentleman's arm was around her." We don't believe a word of it. They don't shriek when they think that.

The Southern Cultivator, published at Augusta, has been received, for the months of November and December. The number before us is replete with the usual variety of practical and scientific information for the plantation and the family circle.

Hon. George E. Ridder, the distinguished jurist of North Carolina, now in his 68th year, was stricken by paralysis in Raleigh Jan. 4th. At last accounts he was somewhat better.

A dispatch in the Nashville papers dated Springfield, Mo., Jan 8th, says 60,000 rebels under Burbridge and Marmaduke, with 6 pieces of artillery, opened on that town. The Federal Gen. Brown loopholed the houses for a vigorous defence. The dispatch does not give whether he made it or not.

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A Northern paper says Lincoln is to take this field in person and that he is "booted and spurred" for the war. If it should ever be our fortune to get a fair kick at him, he will be "booted" beyond peradventure.

The Educational Journal has added to its editorial staff, the name of Isaac W. Ensign. There is now no reason at all why it should flag in interest.

One of the Courts in Kentucky has decided Lincoln's Confiscation act to be unconstitutional. Honest men will decide that all the acts of his official life have been so.

A Yankee prisoner says the reason they have so few chickens in Dixie, is because they have so many preachers—who eat them all up.

A large sea gull was shot on the Cambridge (Mass.) bridge one day last week and in its mouth was a good five dollar bill, which the sportsman found no difficulty in passing.

The Chicago man is attempting to practice upon the gullibility of the Yankee public.

What a canine set they must be at Washington?—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

And how little feline they have for their Generals who meet with a cat astrophe.

Raphael Semmes, of the cruiser Alabama, is said to be the author of a work written during the Mexican War, entitled "Afloat and Ashore."

The London Times publishes a strong succession letter from Commander Maury. He repudiates the idea of a reunion, and says the South is well supplied with arms, and is as determined as ever.

The leader in the Nashville Union of the 9th, is headed with the caption:—"Questions for the times." One of the most pertinent questions of the times to the tax-payers up North is—"how are you off for soap?"

Mr. R. M. Smith has retired from editorial connection with the Richmond Enquirer.

Yankee papers claim that Wilkes captured the rebel steamer Virginia, in the Gulf, recently.

Rosecrans in his official Report designates the late battle in Middle Tennessee—the Battle of Stone's River.

Yankee papers say that Rosecrans is not a General who is "fishing for the Presidency." We presume Hooker is the man, this who is.

The Yankee news correspondent says, "The heaviest loss which our army suffered was on its right wing." It suffered some in the tail too from the way our boys shot 'em in the back."

Lincoln is said to be "growing grey" under his troubles. The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, who saw him out recently in public, writes,

The President and his wife visited the Capitol on Saturday to look at the new paintings. The President's face in repose has a careworn expression that seems to appeal for sympathy. He may find a good many things yet that remind him of stories he heard in Illinois—a story of heat; but no one can look in his face and see that he is insensible to the responsibilities pressing upon him. I know he always had a doltish sort of physiognomy—but big teeth were not, two years ago, the pale and pinched appearance that they now wear. Those who see him often say that his hair is turning grey rapidly."

Resolutions have been introduced into the Virginia Legislature, declining the determination of the State to guarantee to the Confederate Government the payment of her proportion of the public debt, and pledging the State of the State for the same; also, a proposition to enroll and organize all exempts in the State into brigades, regiments and companies to be subject to the call of the Governor in case of necessity. But little doubt exists of their adoption.

THE ARMY IN ARKANSAS.—Dr. J. M. Keller, late Medical Director of the trans-Mississippi department, informs us that Gen. Hindman's command fell back from Van Buren on the 26th ult., and he now occupies it to be in the vicinity of Little Rock. This movement is attributed to the rumpus in the city. It is to be presumed that the Federal agents of having taken Van Buren and Fort Smith is over. There were no troops left at either point to prevent them from doing so.—[Memph. Appeal, 13th.]

EIGHT BETWEEN STANTON AND HALLIE.—A gentleman direct from Washington informs us that on Sunday last there was an interchange of civilities between Stanton and Hallie, the White House. The cabinet was in session, discussing the late slaughter at Fredericksburg, when Stanton denied his right to do in as much as Hallie replied that he was not the Secretary of War ordered the attack. It would not have been made, when Stanton "called him at the joints" of Stanton, handing him out on the left eye, which killed the burly Secretary to the floor, fracturing the base of his "human secretary" in a most artistic manner. Stanton, who had repudiated good a rough and tumble, could stand the impetuosity of "Old Brains," and Old Hallie had to interfere, by threatening to thrash both parties if they didn't behave themselves.

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New Advertisements.

DESERTERS.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan 16, 1863.
The following named men of the following companies and regiments have deserted from the different posts in the district of Chattanooga:

FROM CAMP PRISONERS.

Name.	Regiment.	Co.	Regiment.
W. H. Laper	private	D.	2d Miss.
Lem Kehler	private	D.	10th Miss.
James Leonard	sergeant	C.	31st Miss.
M. S. Kirkland	private	C.	8th Miss.
A. S. Johnson	sergeant	C.	8th Miss.
J. C. Holt	private	C.	10th Miss.
S. F. Craig	private	C.	8th Miss.
George Fugill	private	C.	10th Miss.
G. M. Murray	private	C.	10th Miss.
J. T. Hickman	private	C.	10th Miss.
Robert McCarty	private	C.	10th Miss.
William Paton	private	C.	10th Miss.
Henry Mounger	private	C.	10th Miss.
N. W. James	private	C.	10th Miss.
M. N. Champia	private	C.	10th Miss.
W. J. Tomaley	private	C.	10th Miss.
David Turner	private	C.	10th Miss.
A. W. Dray	private	C.	10th Miss.
J. S. Moore	private	C.	45th Ala.
S. S. Price	private	C.	24th Ala.
William Baker	private	C.	24th Ala.
John Miller	private	C.	24th Ala.
C. W. Davis	private	C.	24th Ala.
W. D. Strader	sergeant	C.	24th Ala.
Patrick Henry	private	C.	24th Ala.
J. C. Coffey	private	C.	24th Ala.
E. C. Chisolm	private	C.	24th Ala.
D. D. Spence	private	C.	24th Ala.
B. Hickman	private	C.	24th Ala.
J. M. Oliver	private	C.	24th Ala.
J. C. Ferguson	private	C.	24th Ala.
J. C. Gardner	private	C.	24th Ala.
Henry Love	private	C.	24th Ala.
D. H. Clark	private	C.	24th Ala.
R. G. Foster	private	C.	24th Ala.
W. G. McGehee	private	C.	24th Ala.
John Wickes	private	C.	24th Ala.
J. H. Hyatt	private	C.	24th Ala.
J. W. Watkins	private	C.	24th Ala.
W. J. Patterson	private	C.	24th Ala.
G. W. Butt	private	C.	24th Ala.
J. C. Burkett	private	C.	24th Ala.
Hugh Miller	private	C.	24th Ala.
W. M. Stanford	private	C.	24th Ala.
A. Wallace	private	C.	24th Ala.
J. W. Chamberlain	private	C.	24th Ala.
F. Sawyer	private	C.	24th Ala.
A. H. Tarrin	private	C.	24th Ala.
J. J. John	private	C.	24th Ala.
A. H. Smith	private	C.	24th Ala.
J. H. Palmer	private	C.	24th Ala.
J. H. Miller	private	C.	24th Ala.
R. J. Jones	private	C.	24th Ala.
W. D. Smith	private	C.	24th Ala.
M. L. Leakey	private	C.	24th Ala.
John Wright	private	C.	24th Ala.
Andrew Bailey	private	C.	43d Ala.
Richard Name	private	C.	43d Ala.
V. Coffey	private	C.	43d Ala.
B. H. Sweet	private	C.	43d Ala.
F. T. Anderson	private	C.	43d Ala.
J. A. Andrews	private	C.	43d Ala.
J. E. Walker	private	C.	43d Ala.
J. G. Davis	private	C.	43d Ala.
J. R. Balkow	private	C.	43d Ala.
J. Bennett	private	C.	43d Ala.
M. W. Castell	private	C.	43d Ala.